

BUSHOWICZ, J.

REIFER, Igancy; BUSHOWICZ, Jerzy

~~Micromethod of determination of tropine alkaloids in vegetable~~  
material. Acta biochim.polon.2 no.2:187-198 1955.

1. Zaklad biochemii SGGW, Kierownik: prof. dr I. Reifer.  
(ATROPINE,  
tropine, determ.,micromethod)

Bushs, V.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4716

Medniyek, Bruno Ernestovich, and Vol'demar Petrovich Bushs

Mnogopozitsionnyye shtampovochnyye avtomaty (Automatic Multistation Stamping Machines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 47 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: M. I. Sverdlov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: D. A. Vayntraub;  
Ed. of Publishing House: A. I. Varkovetskaya; Tech. Ed.: O. V. Speranskaya;  
Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology (Leningrad  
Department, Mashgiz): Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for technical personnel in stamping  
production and may also be useful to qualified workers.

COVERAGE: The authors describe the construction and operation of automatic  
stamping presses produced at the Rizhskiy zavod VEF (Valsts Elektrotehniska  
Fabrika--State Electrotechnical Factory in Riga). These multistation machines,  
with a pressure up to 1.5 tons, produce blanks from band. The blanks are con-  
nected with each other, and separated only at the last operation. Steel and

Card 1/3

Automatic Multistation (Cont.)

SOV/4716

nonferrous band are the materials worked. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Card ~~2/3~~

BUSHS, V., alessar'

Continuing to promote the automation of production processes.  
NTO 2 no.1:64 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gosudarstvennaya elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod "VEF," Riga.  
(Automatic control)

BURSHTAR, M. S.

- 3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1827

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut

Geologiya i nefte-gazonosnost' yugo-vostochnykh rayonov Russkoy platformy; sbornik statey (Geology and Oil and Gas Bearing Characteristics of the Southeastern Regions of the Russian Platform; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 242 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Ya.S. Eventov; Eds.: M.S. Burshtar, N.S. Il'ina, and S.A. Sakhnovskiy; Tech. Ed.: A.B. Yashchurzhinskaya; Executive Ed.: M.V. Kulikov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum exploration geologists, particularly those interested in the Russian platform area.

COVERAGE: These articles, originally read at a meeting of the Scientific and Technical Council of Ministry of the Petroleum Industry (1953), discuss the geologic structure of the south-

Card 1/5

Geology and Oil and Gas Bearing (Cont.)

SOV/1827

eastern parts of the Russian platform, the planning of exploratory and prospecting work, and special problems in geochemistry. Studies are aimed at realizing the oil and gas potential of the area. Representatives of VNIGNI, VNIGRI, the Stalingradnefte-razvedka Trust, Saratovneft', Kazakhstanneft', and Grozneft' contributed to the work. No references are given.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

MM/ad  
6-22-59

BUSHTEDT, I.I., inzh.; TROITSKIY, S.K., inzh.; TRUSIN, G.V., inzh.

Waterproof material for roofs constructed without using roofing  
papers. Stroi. mat. 5 no. 5:10-11 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Roofing) (Waterproofing)

BUSHTEDT, I.I.; TROITSKIY, S.K.

Autoclave of a very simple design for use in laboratories.

Stroi. mat. 5 no.10:38 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Autoclaves)

NIKOLAYEV, S.S., inzh.; SEDOVA, M.F., inzh.; BUSHTEDT, I.I., inzh.  
SEMENDYAYEV, V.P., inzh.; YEREMENKO, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
VRUBLEVSKIY, L.Ye., inzh.

Using clay shale for manufacturing keramzit. Stroi. mat.  
7 no.7:34-37 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Shale) (Aggregates (Building materials))

BUSHTEDT, I.I., inzh.

Overall utilization of wastes from mining and ore dressing combines. Stroi. mat. 8 no.12:15-16 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Ore dressing--By-products) (Building materials)

BUSHTEDT, I.I., inzh.; FAYNGOL'D, G.E., inzh.

Use of cold emulsion bituminous mastic in nonrolled roofs and  
for waterproofing. Stroi.mat. 9 no.3:17-20 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Roofing, Bituminous) (Waterproofing)

BUSHTEDT, I.I., inzh.

Emul'bit, the general-purpose waterproofing material. Stroi. mat.  
10 no.11:5-6 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. SOURCE: Engineering Part 4

ACCESSION NR: AP5017113

UR: 100-1

AUTHOR: Bushtedt, I. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Emulbete - a universal waterproofer

SOURCE: Stroitel nye materialy, no. 11, 1954, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: emulsion, concrete, general construction

ABSTRACT: The Dneprodzerzhinsk laboratory of the Dnepropetrovsk region  
Department of the Institute of Construction

End of



L 11884-2.

ACCESSION NR: AP5017115

Case: Phyllite (in summer) dries within 1 hour and hardens slightly.  
It is a very soft material and is easily scratched.

It is a very soft material and is easily scratched.  
It is a very soft material and is easily scratched.

ASSOCIATION: none

11884-2

11884-2

NO REL. TO: 00

OTHER: 00

11884-2  
C.D. 8/2

ACC NR: AP6035746

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0109/0109

INVENTORS: Balandin, M. P.; Volosatov, A. K.; Antonenko, I. Ya.; Bushtets, P. P.; Zhirnov, A. I.; Ivanov, Yu. V.; Kruglyakov, M. L.; Mordukhovich, A. I.; Popov, F. K.; Smetnev, S. D.; Fanfaroni, F. I.; Shcherbakov, A. M.; Krivoshey, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for broadcasting pesticides and meliorating substances. Class 45, No. 166787 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 109

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, agricultural engineering, broadcasting operation, pesticide, fertilizer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for broadcasting pesticides and meliorating substances. The device contains a tank divided into sections, broadcasting mechanisms, receiving chambers of the fertilizer duct, and a driving mechanism. To provide for a uniform broadcasting of a material, the broadcasting mechanisms are made in the shape of cones mounted on a common shaft carrying a spiral with the opposite direction of coil loops. Every revolving cone may be spring loaded and may

UDC: 631.333.9

Cord 1/2

ACC NR: AP6035746

be contained, together with a receiving chamber, in a common casing.

SUB CODE: 02, <sup>06/</sup>~~12/~~ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65

Card 2/2

BUSHUYEV, G.S.

Performance of the bucket of a heavy dragline excavator in mellow  
soils. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.104:13<sup>5</sup>-149 '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Excavating machinery)

BUSHUYEV, L.P. (Moskva); LYASHKEVICH, P.A. (Moskva)

Using finite-difference equations in calculating box-type catches  
for driving apron chains of conveyors. Mashinovedenie no.4:64-67

'65.

(MIRA 18:8)

RUSHUYEV, V. M., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Investigation of Effect of Electrified Railroads with Direct Current on Power Supply Circuits for Communications Lines Using Earth as Return Wire," Moscow, 1961, 14 pp. (Moscow Elec. Engr. Inst.) 120 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 264).

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A.

✓ 2615. CORRELATION OF CONCENTRATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE AND SULPHURIC ACID AEROSOL IN THE ATMOSPHERE IN DEPENDENCE ON METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS. 62  
Bushtueva, K.A. (Gigiena Sanit. (Hyg. & Sanit., Moscow), Nov. 1954, 11-13).  
Examination of the concentration of sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid aerosol sampled from the atmosphere in Moscow environments under different types of weather conditions showed a direct correlation between sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid content. The aerosol concentration rises greatly during quiet weather. Hence, the toxic principle in several recorded smogs may be ascribed to the highly toxic sulphuric acid aerosol formed from the airborne sulphur dioxide.

Presented for Cand. Med. Sci., Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.  
22, Nov 54.

BUSHUYEVA, K.A.

Separate determination of sulfur dioxide and aerosol  
sulfuric acid in air. M. V. Alekseeva and K. A. Bushuyeva.  
Gigiena i Sanit. 1954, No. 4, 13-18. —  $\text{SO}_2$  is detd. colorimetrically after absorption in 0.01N NaOH in 5% aq. glycerol, followed by treatment of a 2-ml. specimen with fuchsin- $\text{H}_2\text{CO}$  reagent. A fresh 3-ml. of the absorbent soln. is then blown free of  $\text{SO}_2$  by air after acidification with 0.3N HCl and the usual detn. of  $\text{SO}_4^{--}$  is made. G. M. K.

Sci. Res. Sanitary Inst. in. Evianov, Moscow



BUSHTUYEVA, K.A

RYAZANOV, V.A., prof.; BUSHTUYEVA, K.A., kand.med.nauk; NOVIKOV, Yu.V.,  
kand.med.nauk

Experimental methods for determining maximum permissible concentra-  
tions of atmospheric pollution. Pred.dop.kontsent.atmosf.zagr.  
no.3:117-151 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny Tsentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(AIR--POLLUTION)

BUSHTUYEVA, K. A.

"On the Toxicology of Sulfuric Acid Aerosols," by K. A. Bushtuyeva, - Candidate of Medical Sciences, Chair of Communal Hygiene, Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Gigiyena i Sanitariya, Vol 22, No 2, Feb 57, pp 17-22

This article reports the results of experiments conducted to determine the effect of small concentrations of sulfuric acid aerosols on an animal organism. The experiments were conducted on guinea pigs 1.5-2 years old and weighing 200-270 grams each. Three series of experiments with aerosol concentrations of 8, 4, and 2 milligrams of sulfuric acid per cubic meter of air were carried out. The animals were subjected to continuous intoxication for 120 hours. The desired concentrations of the sulfuric acid aerosols were obtained by mixing a jet of air containing dry sulfur trioxide with a jet of pure air containing a normal amount of moisture. As a result of the reaction between the sulfur trioxide and the moisture in the air, highly dispersible sulfuric acid aerosols of the desired concentrations were obtained.

SUM-1360

В45НТУЕВА, К.А.

Histological examinations of the lungs and upper respiratory organs of the animals of all three series revealed considerable modifications in the form of an acute interstitial process caused by the disturbance of blood and lymph circulation. The process was more pronounced in the animals which were subjected to the higher concentrations of the aerosols. Edema of the lungs developed in all animals, particularly in those which were subjected to the action of aerosol concentration of 8 milligrams per cubic meter of air.

Further investigation of the effect of sulfuric acid aerosols on the organism is advocated. (U)

Sum. 1360

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A., kand.med.nauk

Materials on establishing maximum permissible concentrations of  
sulfuric acid aerosols in the air. Pred.dop.kontsent.atmosf.zagr.  
no.3:23-43 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo  
instituta imeni F.F.Erismana.  
(AIR--POLLUTION) (AEROSOLS) (SULFURIC ACID--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BUSHUYEVA, K.A., dotsent; POLEZHAYEV, Ye.F., dotsent; SEMENENKO, A.D.,  
assistant

Studying reflex thresholds of atmospheric pollution by electro-  
encephalography. Gig.i san. 25 no.1:57-61 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny i kafedry klinicheskoy i  
eksperimental'noy fiziologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usover-  
shenstvovaniya varchey.

(POLLUTION)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A., kand.med.nauk

Threshold of the reflex action of sulfur dioxide and of the aerosol  
of sulfuric acid present. Pred. dop. kontsent. atmosf. zagr.  
no. 4:92-101 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(SULFUR DIOXIDE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (AIR—POLLUTION)  
(SULFURIC ACID—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A.; POLEZHAYEV, Ye.F.; SEMENENKO, A.D.

Effect of subliminal olfactory stimulation on reflex activity.  
Fiziol. zhur. 46 no. 4:452-457 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. From the Department of Clinical and Experimental Physiology  
and Department of Communal Hygiene, Central Institute for  
Medical Improvement, Moscow.  
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (SMELL)

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A.; POLEZHAYEV, Ye.F.; SEMENENKO, A.D.

Changes in optic chronaxy and the electroencephalogram caused by the use of substances acting on the trigeminal nerve endings. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.3:65-69 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy cheln' AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) i kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny (zav. - prof. V.A.Ryazanov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - M.D.Kovrigina), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Parinyam.  
(TRIGEMINAL NERVE) (OPTIC NERVE)  
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)



BERYUSHEV, K.G., dotsent; GALANIN, N.F., prof.; GURVICH, L.S., doktor  
med. nauk; NOVIKOV, Yu.V., kand. med. nauk; RYAZANOV, V.A., prof.;  
CHERKINSKIY, S.N., prof.; KROTKOV, F.G., prof., otv. red.;  
GOROMOSOV, M.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; BUSHTUYEVA, K.A., red.;  
ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Manual on communal hygiene] Rukovodstvo po kommunal'noi gigiene.  
Otv.red.F.G.Krotkov. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.1. [Communal hygiene]  
Kommunal'naya gigiena. Red.V.A.Riazanov. 1961. 707 p.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for  
Galanin, Cherkinskiy). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii medi-  
tsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Krotkov).

(CLIMATOLOGY, MEDICAL) (AIR—POLLUTION)  
(CITY PLANNING—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A., dotsent

Recent data on the reflexogenic effect of sulfur dioxide and  
sulfuric acid aerosol on man. Pred. dop. kontsent. atmosf.  
zagr. no.5:118-125 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(SULFUR DIOXIDE--TOXICOLOGY)

(SULFURIC ACID--TOXICOLOGY)

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A., dotsent

Experimental data on the effect of small concentrations of sulfur oxides on the animal organism. Pred. dop. kontsent. atmosf. zagr. no.5:126-141 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(SULFUR DIOXIDE--TOXICOLOGY)

~~---~~(SULFUR ACID--TOXICOLOGY)

RYAZANOV, V.A., prof.; BUSHTUZEVA, K.A., dotsent; DVIZHKOV, P.P., prof.

Production of pulmonary cancer in rats by means of intratracheal administration of 3,4-benzopyrene. Gig. i san. 26 no.10:3-6 0'61.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(BENZOPYRENE)

(LUNGS—CANCER)

BELYAYEV, I.I., prof.; BLIOKH, S.S., kand. med. nauk; GABOVICH, R.D.,  
prof.; GORBOV, V.A., dots.; ZHABOTINSKIY, V.M., prof.;  
ZASLAVSKAYA, R.M., kand. med. nauk; KIBAL'CHICH, I.A., kand.  
med. nauk; KROTKOV, F.G., prof.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ya.A., kand. med.  
nauk[deceased]; TRAKHTMAN, N.N., dots.; CHERKINSKIY, S.N., prof.;  
GOROMOSOV, M.S., doktor med. nauk, red.; RYAZANOV, V.A., prof.,  
red.; BUSHUYEVA, K.A., dots., red.; SELESKINIDI, I.G., dots.,  
red.; OSTROVERKHOV, G.Ye., prof., glav. red.; PETROVA, N.K.,  
tekh. red.

[Manual on communal hygiene]Rukovodstvo po kommunal'noi gigiene.  
Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.2. 1962. 763 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for  
Krotkov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk  
SSSR (for Cherkinskiy, Ryazanov).  
(SOIL DISINFECTION) (WATER SUPPLY)

BUSHTUYEVA, K.A., dotsent

Toxicity of sulfur oxides in chronic pulmonary insufficiency;  
experimental studies. Pred.dop.kontsent.atmosf.zagr. no.8:119-  
127 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

KASHANOVA, N.I.; BUSHTUYEVA, N.G.; MATVEYEVA, A.V.

Use of fluorescent serums in the detection of typhoid bacilli  
in the blood. Trudy TSIU 68:77-78 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

GOGOL', L.G.; BUSHTUYEVA, N.G.

Survival of the agents of typhoid fever and paratyphoid A and B in  
artificially inoculated soil and silt. Trudy TSIU 68:82-84 '64.  
(MIRA 18:5)



BUSHTUYEVA, N.G.

Course of intracutaneous allergic tests in an irradiated  
organism. Trudy TSIU 80:129-132 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

BUSHETAN, N.P.

How we prepared for the canning season and our tasks in 1958.

Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.9:7-9 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Tiraspol'skiy konservnyy zavod imeni 1 Maya.  
(Tiraspol'--Canning industry)

~~SECRET~~  
BUSHTYAN, N.P.; MORDKOVICH, M.S.; BOGDANOVA, L.S.

Organizing stations for primary processing of tomatoes in supply areas of the canneries of the Moldavian S. S. R. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.1:22-27 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Tiraspol'skiy zavod imeni 1 Maya (for Bushtyan). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti. (for Mordkovich and Bogdanova). (Moldavia--Tomatoes)

BUSHTYAN, N.P.

The collective of the "First of May" Plant struggles for progress. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.5:4-6 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Tiraspol'skiy konservnyy zavod imeni 1-go Maya.  
(Tiraspol'---Canning industry)

BUSHTYAN, N.P.

Some aspects of the manufacture of tin cans for canned food  
in the U.S.A. Kons. i ov. prom. 17 no.8:42-43 Ag '62.  
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Tiraspol'skiy konservnyy zavod imeni 1-go Maya.

RAKHIMOV, G.; BUSHUYEVA, T.M.

Effect of the conditions of plant cultivation on the formation  
of photosynthetic apparatus. Uzb. biol. zhur. 8 no.3:31-35 '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.

RUMANIA / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Local Anaesthetic Agents. V-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, No 75754

Author : Khortolomay, N.; Bushu, I.; Roman, S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experimental Basis of Administration of a Novocain Perfusion in Surgery.

Orig Pub : Rumynsk. med. Obozreniye, 1957, 1, No. 1, 89-97

Abstract : Novocain (I) introduced into the tissue as a nerve block acts locally, by impairing the conductivity of impulses, and resorptively. The absorption rate of I and the duration of the resorptive effect depend on the place of introduction. The general effect of I is stopped with its destruction by a novocain-esterase of plasma. By using an internal infusion of a solution of I during operations, the authors observed the elimination of reflex impairments of respiration upon removal of internal organs. The experimental analysis of this fact showed that I exerts regulating

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Local Anaesthetic Agents. V-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur- Biol., No 16, 1958, No 75754

effect on respiration during vagotomy, during stimulation of the chemoreceptors of the carotid sinus and sensory ends, with changes of the gaseous composition of the blood. In animals with a removed brain cortex, I has little influence on the increase in respiratory rate caused by an increase in temperature. This effect of I appears in animals with undamaged brain cortex and is little expressed after its removal. The mechanism of the regulating influence of I on respiration is both central and peripheral. The anaesthetic, sympatholytic, vagolytic, antihistamine and antipotassic effects are most important during the resorptive action of I. The authors make wide use of the internal introduction of I during surgical interventions, for the prophylaxis of shock, in the postoperative period. A daily dose of 1-3 gives no side effects if there is no idiosyncrasy to I of liver diseases. With long infusion through each 3-4 hours lo-bleine is added in a solution of I. -- V. M. Vinogradov.

Card 2/2



BUSHUK, O. A.

BUSHUK, O. A. -- "The Conditions of Regeneration of Anti-Cyclones over the Territory of Europe." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Hydrometeorological Inst. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,  
p 63 (USSR) 14-57-6-12111

AUTHORS: Bushuk, V. I., Bushuk, O. A.

TITLE: Anticyclones Within an Actual Synoptic Region (Antitsiklony v predelakh yestestvennogo sinopticheskogo rayona)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 5-6,  
pp 242-247

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt to formulate new statistical data pertaining to the anticyclones on the basis of the concept of a synoptic region, and on the basis of observations made between 1935 and 1938. Three tables show: a) anticyclone distribution in the area by years, and also the length of their duration; b) yearly and monthly distribution of anticyclones which originated in various air masses; c) distribution of

Card 1/2

14-57-6-12111

Anticyclones Within an Actual Synoptic Region (Cont.)

anticyclones which originated over suitably selected geographical areas. Over a four-year period 284 anticyclones were observed; their total duration was 1978 days. These values give an average number of 96 anticyclones lasting 495 days per year. The average duration of an anticyclone was 5.2 days. Most anticyclones originate in the marine arctic air over Scandinavia and Finland. Their average number is 28 a year, or 62 percent of the total; the largest number occurs in spring and autumn, the smallest number in winter; extremely few anticyclones are observed in the continental arctic air over Novaya Zemlya and northwestern Siberia; anticyclones form over Europe in the marine polar air; most of these occur in summer; their average annual number is 23. Annual anticyclone distribution is uniform in the continental polar air more often than in other air masses.

Card 2/2

V. M.

SOV/169-59-6-6131

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 6, p 105 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bushuk, O.A.

TITLE: On the Problem of Cyclone Regeneration

PERIODICAL: Tr. Lenigr. hydrometeorol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 8, pp 12 - 33

ABSTRACT: Two forms of regeneration of high-level, nearly immobile anti-cyclones are distinguished: 1) The regeneration proceeding during the arrival of a fresh portion of cold air in the area of the anticyclone; as a result, a new core is formed at the periphery of the anticyclone, divided by a front from the primary cyclone. 2) The regeneration occurring without the arrival of a new air mass, but under the frontal zone. The first type of the regenerations is observed considerably more frequently than the second one. The inflow of cold air proceeds usually in the rear of the last cyclone in a series of cyclones. The old center of the anticyclone is drawn towards the new core, which, having been reinforced, becomes then the basic anti-cyclone. The regeneration of the second type proceeds in four

Card 1/2

On the Problem of Cyclone Regeneration

SOV/169-59-6-6131

characteristic forms depending on the orientation of the frontal zone: in northern, western, northwestern, and northeastern orientation. The regeneration process consists in the formation of a crest at the periphery of a high-level, nearly immobile anticyclone, and the reinforcement of the crest, which then replaces the basic anticyclone. Depending upon the type of process, the resulting anticyclone is shifted to southeast, east, or southwest. Besides the nearly immobile anticyclones, the movable anticyclones are also subjected to regeneration. As a rule, the regeneration proceeds in this case as a result of the unification of the shifting anticyclone with a new core, originating in a colder air mass. Statistical data on regenerated anticyclones are given in conclusion. ✓

L.V. Klimenko

Card 2/2

ASTAPENKO, P.D.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N.; BUSHUK, V.I.; BUSHUK, O.A.; GUROV, V.P.;  
ZUBYAN, G.D.; KATS, A.L.; MININA, L.S.; MOROZKIN, A.A.; PAVLOVSKAYA,  
A.A.; POGOSYAN, Kh.P.; SAMOYLOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, P.I.; TARAKANOV,  
G.G.; TURKETTI, Z.L.; CHERNOVA, V.F.; CHISTYAKOV, A.D;

[Synoptic atlas for schools] Uchebnyi sinopticheskii atlas. Pod  
red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 3, perer. i dop. izd. Leningrad, Gidrometeo-  
izdat, 1962. 217 gold.col.maps. (MIRA 16:3)

\_\_\_[Assignments for students] Zadaniia dlia uchashchikhsia. Pod  
red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 138 p. \_\_\_[Methodological instructions and  
recommendations for teachers] Metodicheskie ukazaniia i rekomen-  
datsii dlia prepodavatelei. Pod red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 73 p.  
(Meteorology—Charts, diagrams, etc.)

BUSHUK, W. I.

"Forecasting Rules for Synoptic Processes,"  
Central Weather Institute, Moscow 1939

BUSHUK, V.I., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk

Forecast of the direction of movement of cyclones depending on  
the structure of the thermobaric field. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 1:  
17-20 Ja '53. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.  
(Cyclones)



*BUSHUK, V.I.*

ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; ASTAPENKO, P.D.; BYKOV, V.V.; BUSHUK, V.I.;  
GUROV, V.P.; ZVEREV, A.S.; MININA, L.S.; MOROZKIN, A.A.; RUPPERT,  
L.L.; SERGEYEV, B.M.; ZVEREV, A.S.; POGOSYANA, Kh.P., redaktor;  
YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., redaktor.

[School synoptical atlas of weather maps] Uchebnyi sinopticheski  
atlas. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo. Pt. 1. 1956,  
48 fôld. maps (in portfolio)--[Assignments for students using the  
"school synoptical atlas of weather maps."] Zadaniia dlia studentov  
k "Uchebnomu, sinopticheskomu atlasu," chást' 1. Sost. A.S. Zverev.  
1956. 114 p. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Meteorology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

14-57-6-12111

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,  
p 63 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bushuk, V. I., Bushuk, O. A.

TITLE: Anticyclones Within an Actual Synoptic Region (Antitsiklony v predelakh yestestvennogo sinopticheskogo rayona)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 5-6,  
pp 242-247

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt to formulate new statistical data pertaining to the anticyclones on the basis of the concept of a synoptic region, and on the basis of observations made between 1935 and 1938. Three tables show: a) anticyclone distribution in the area by years, and also the length of their duration; b) yearly and monthly distribution of anticyclones which originated in various air masses; c) distribution of

Card 1/2

14-57-6-12111

Anticyclones Within an Actual Synoptic Region (Cont.)

anticyclones which originated over suitably selected geographical areas. Over a four-year period 284 anticyclones were observed; their total duration was 1978 days. These values give an average number of 96 anticyclones lasting 495 days per year. The average duration of an anticyclone was 5.2 days. Most anticyclones originate in the marine arctic air over Scandinavia and Finland. Their average number is 28 a year, or 62 percent of the total; the largest number occurs in spring and autumn, the smallest number in winter; extremely few anticyclones are observed in the continental arctic air over Novaya Zemlya and northwestern Siberia; anticyclones form over Europe in the marine polar air; most of these occur in summer; their average annual number is 23. Annual anticyclone distribution is uniform in the continental polar air more often than in other air masses.

Card 2/2

V. M.

80793

SOV/169-59-6-6167

3.5000

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 6, p 111 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bushuk, V.I.

TITLE: The Steering Flow and the Direction of Displacement of Baric Formations

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 8, pp 3 - 11

ABSTRACT: Steering flows are determined in dependence on the structure of the thermobaric field of the troposphere.<sup>1/</sup> The direction of steering flows depends on the vertical development of the baric formations. The steering flows for wave disturbances are determined from the direction of the resulting vector, i.e., the sum of vectors of the geostrophic wind at one of the levels of the troposphere and the thermal wind according to the OT 500/1000 chart above the central and the nearest front part of the cyclone. In case the vertical thickness of the disturbance extends to a great part of the troposphere, or to the entire troposphere, the contour lines of the isobaric levels of the lower part of the troposphere, above the central and nearest front part of the cyclone, form angles of 45° or more with the

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80793

SOV/169-59-6-6167

The Steering Flow and the Direction of Displacement of Baric Formations

isotherms, causing a shift of the wind with the altitude in the entire troposphere. In this case the cyclone will shift into the direction between the contour lines and the isotherms, and its trajectory will depend on the values of the geostrophic and thermal winds. In the special case, when the spatial axis of the cyclone extends almost vertically up to 3 km with unchanged temperature gradient over the entire troposphere, the shift of the cyclone will proceed in the direction of the OT 500/1000 contour lines. When the direction of the thermal gradient is opposite, compared to the OT 500/1000 chart at the 300 mb level, then the shift of the cyclone will proceed in the direction of the isotherms of the 300 mb level during weak winds in the entire troposphere above the central and front part of the cyclone. In general, for determining the shift direction of the cyclone, it is necessary to determine the vector sum of the mean velocities at the different isobaric levels, and the resultant of these vectors will indicate the predominant wind direction in the troposphere, which practically coincides with the shift direction of the cyclone.

N.I. Zverev

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L1169

S/169/62/000/009/086/120  
D228/D307

3.5000

AUTHOR: Bushuk, V. I.

TITLE: Forecasting the rate of cyclone movement

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 43-44,  
abstract 9B256 (Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta,  
no. 12, 1961, 35-44)

TEXT: Analysis of 117 low and middle cyclones in 1950-1955 showed that on an average they move at a velocity ( $c$ ), comprising  $0.7 v$  ( $v$  being the wind speed) on the 700-mb surface ( $v_{700}$ ) and  $0.5 v$  on the 500-mb surface ( $v_{500}$ ). On each separate occasion cyclones can move at a speed of from  $0.3 v_{700}$  to  $3 v_{700}$ . The currently accepted position that  $c$  is determined by the wind speed at any one level does not correspond to reality. A method of forecasting  $c$  is proposed. It is based on the determination of the vector sum of the mean wind velocity field in the layer to 500 mb for cyclones with a vertical thickness of less than 5 km and in the layer to 300 mb

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Forecasting the rate ...

S/169/62/000/009/086/120  
D228/D307

for cyclones, having a vertical thickness in excess of 5 km. The vector velocity sums are determined in an area where a near-ground cyclone's eddy circulation persists. It mostly suffices to determine the vector sum of the average wind speeds in a cyclone's right and left parts. But if the pressure gradients are unevenly distributed in different parts of the eddy, it should be determined in 4 or 6 directions. The formula for determining the rate of movement of cyclones with a vertical thickness of less than 5 km has the form: X

$$c = \frac{v_{av\ 850} + v_{av\ 700} + v_{av\ 500}}{3}$$

Here  $c$  is the speed of the cyclone's movement;  $v_{av}$  is the vector sum of the average wind speed at the corresponding isobaric surface. Analysis of 82 cases of the movement of low cyclones showed that the difference between the calculated and actual velocities comprised less than 5 km/hr in 57 cases, 5-7 km/hr in 22 cases, and 8-10 km/hr in only 3 cases. A way of determining  $c$ , based on Card 2/3

Forecasting the rate ...

S/169/62/000/009/086/120  
D228/D307

the supposition that cyclonic disturbances have a wavelike nature, is also stated. In this  $c$  is determined as the half sum of warm and cold currents (half the average thermal wind's speed). In 84 cases out of 100 the velocity, calculated from the relative geopotential field ( $OT-500/1000$ ), and the true speed of 24-hourly cyclone movement differed by less than 5 km/hr; only in 16 cases did they differ by 5-9 km/hr. Examples of calculating the value of  $c$  by the two methods are quoted. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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ASTAPENKO, P.D.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N.; BUSHUK, V.I.; BUSHUK, O.A.; GUROV, V.P.;  
ZUBYAN, G.D.; KATS, A.L.; MININA, L.S.; MOROZKIN, A.A.; PAVLOVSKAYA,  
A.A.; POGOSYAN, Kh.P.; SAMOYLOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, P.I.; TARAKANOV,  
G.G.; TURKETTI, Z.L.; CHERNOVA, V.F.; CHISTYAKOV, A.D;

[Synoptic atlas for schools] Uchebnyi sinopticheski atlas. Pod  
red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 3, perer. i dop. izd. Leningrad, Gidrometeo-  
izdat, 1962. 217 gold.col.maps. (MIRA 16:3)

\_\_\_[Assignments for students] Zadaniia dlia uchashchikhsia. Pod  
red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 138 p. \_\_\_[Methodological instructions and  
recommendations for teachers] Metodicheskie ukazaniia i rekomen-  
datsii dlia prepodavatelei. Pod red. Kh.P.Pogosiana. 73 p.  
(Meteorology—Charts, diagrams, etc.)

*BUSHUNOV, V.T.*

BEZHANOV, B.N.; BUSHUNOV, V.T.; SHAUMYAN, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.,  
retsenzent; KATOROV, V.A., dots, retsenzent; GARBARUK, V.H., kand.  
tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; TKALICH, A.G., re.; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye.A.,  
tekhn.red.

[Industrial automatic machines; theory and design] Proizvodstvennye  
mashiny-avtomaty; teoriia i raschet. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 368 p. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Machinery, Automatic)

BUSHUNOV, V.T.; KOL'TSOV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;  
RATNER, A.I., inzh., red.; MIKHEYEVA, R.N., red.izd-va;  
SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn.  
red.

[Printing presses; designs and plans] Pечатnye mashiny;  
raschet i proektirovanie. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 614 p.  
(MIRA 16:12)

(Printing press)

BUSHUROVA, V.Ye.

Time analysis in the formation of work habits in pupils of grades  
7-8 [with summary in English]. Vop. psikh. 4 no.2:60-67 Mr-Apr '58.  
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii  
Pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.

(Time perception)

BUSHUROVA, V.Ye.

In the Leningrad section of the Psychological Society. Vop.psikhol.  
6 no.3:200-201 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Leningrad---Psychological societies)

BUSHUROVA, V.Ye. (Leningrad)

Review of works published in the Slovak periodical  
"Psychological investigations." Vop. psikh. 10 no.2:  
181-185 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:9)

BUSHUROVA, V. Ye.

"Vybor usoviy pred'yavleniya znakovoy indikatsii."

report submitted for 15th Intl Cong, Intl Assn of Applied Psychology, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, 2-8 Aug 1964.

L 26651-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003182

S/0000/64,000/000/0039/0048

AUTHOR: Bushurova, V. Ye.

TITLE: Concerning the perception of a vectorial speed representation

2  
8+1

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Problemy obshchey i inzhenernoy psikhologii.  
Leningrad, 1964, 39-48

TOPIC TAGS: speed perception, vectorial representation, experimental psychology,  
sensovocal reaction, vector readout, oscillograph, reflexometer

ABSTRACT: This study deals with the still poorly understood vectorial representation of speed in psychology. The experiments carried out in this connection consisted of 14 series which were combined into 4 groups, according to the 4 different forms of vector representation, and involved 105 human test subjects of both sexes and various occupations. Each subject was placed in a dark room, and every time he pressed a button connected to a reflexometer, a vector appeared on a screen 50 cm away from him and a stopwatch was started. As soon as the subject reported the speed represented by that vector, the latter disappeared and the stopwatch was stopped. The experimenter thus obtained two series of data:  
a) the latent period of the senso-vocal reaction, or the vector readout time, and

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I 26651-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003182

b)the errors made by the test subject in his vector readout. The experiments revealed that the best values per subdivision of the scale were 100 and 500 km/hour, and the most practical vectors to work with were under 5 cm long; in vectors exceeding that length the errors may amount to entire units. "The experimental part of the work was done with the collaboration of Ye. N. Surkov, L. I. Ryabinkina and Engineer V. I. Butov." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BUSHUYEV, A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Nomogram for the determination of celestial body azimuths  
in northern latitudes. Mor. flot 22 no.6:13-15 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut.

(Nautical astronomy)

BUSHUYEV, A.A. (Podol'sk); KRAVCHENKO, A.Ye. (Podol'sk)

Formation of zigzag stitches in home sewing machines, Shvein.  
prom. no.6:18-21 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

*Bushuyev, A. K.*

170-7-16/21

AUTHORS: Bushuyev, A. K., Tabunov, K. A. and Levit, Yu. I.

TITLE: Organization of production quality control.  
(Ob organizatsii kontrolya kachestva produktov).

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, No.3, pp.32-33 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This is a discussion of an article of the same title by N. P. Inozemtsev, Ya. I. Sokol, I. F. Rylov, D. A. Tarasenkov and S. I. Zamyatin (Metallurg, 1957, No.9) with which they are in general agreement. They divide the functions of a technical control department into three categories. The first is supervision to ensure adherence to the required production technology and it is suggested that with good works discipline this category can be dispensed with, the exception being supervision of sampling for quality-control tests. The second category is essentially record keeping of intermediate operators (e.g. charging and discharging of materials in reheating furnaces) and the need for independent personnel here is admitted since the data are not recorded automatically. The third category is the inspection of incoming materials and the need for this too is admitted. The authors go on to describe the reorganization, based on these views, of the

Card 1/2

Organization of production quality control.

130-3-16/21

technical control department at the Nizhne-Tagil'skiy Metallurgical Combine. This made it possible to reduce the number in the department by 17%. In addition to a reduction in the number of control points, the number of sections of the department was reduced from 15 to 7 by amalgamation, the controllers' working day was better organized and some combination of trades was adopted. The authors suggest that technical-control personnel recruitment policy needs revision to get more active and better qualified persons and that their pensionable age should be reduced from its present value of 60 (compared with 55 for production and finishing workers).

ASSOCIATION : Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat  
(Nizhniy-Tagil Metallurgical Combine)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KOLOMIN, Gennadiy Andreyevich; ABRAMOV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich;  
BUSHUYEV, Anatoliy Petrovich; GRABILIN, Yu.N., otv.red.

[Making 901 m. of drift in one month with the PK-3  
cutter-loader at the Polysaeva-2 Mine] 901 m shtreka v  
mesiatse kombinom PK-3 na shakhte "Polysaevskaia-2."  
Moskva, TSentr. in-t informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issle-  
dovaniy ugol'noi promyshl., 1963. 11 p. (MIRA 17:7)

BERDYUGIN, V.A.; BUSHUYEV, A.P.

New success of the A. IA. Khmelev mining brigade at the  
"Polysaevskaia-2" mine of communist labor. Ugol' 39 no.5:  
32-33 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika tekhnicheskogo upravleniya kombinata  
Kuzbassugol' (for Berdyugin). 2. Nachal'nik uchastka No.2 shakhty  
"Polysayevskaya-2", Kuzbass (for Bushuyev).

MOROZOV, A.N.; CHIRKOV, N.A.; FIRSOV, S.G.; KRASHCHENKO, L.S.; Prinsipal  
uchastnye: RISPEL', K.N.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.; BUSHUYEV, A.P.;  
SNEZHKO, B.Ya.; MEL'NICHENKO, A.A.; ZHURAVLEV, V.M.

Alloying open-hearth steel with exothermic ferroalloys in the  
ladle. Stal' 25 no.5:412-414 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)



BUSHUYEV, A.V.; LOSHCHILOV, V.S.

"Album of ice formations in seas." Okeanologiya 1 no.3:564-  
565 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

ZDANOVICH, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; RAMM, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, st. nauchnyy sotr.; SHARIKOV, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, st. nauchnyy sotr.; YANUTSH, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, st. nauchnyy sotr.; CHERKASOV, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; ALEKSEYEV-SHEMYAKIN, V.P., nauchnyy sotr.; KOL'TSOV, V.V., nauchnyy sotr.; KOSHECHKIN, B.I., nauchnyy sotr.; SEMENCHENKO, I.V., nauchnyy sotr.; UGLEV, Yu.V., nauchnyy sotr.; KUZINA, A.M., starshiy laborant; KUDRITSKIY, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; VEYNBERG, V.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LOSHCHILOV, V.S., kand.geogr. nauk, retsenzent; REKHTZAMER, G.R., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots., retsenzent; KOZLYANINOV, M.V., kand. geogr. nauk, retsenzent; BUSHUYEV, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Use of airborne methods to study the sea] Primenenie aerometodov dlia issledovaniia moria. Pod obshchei red. V.G.Zdanovicha. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 546 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov. 2. Laboratoriya aerometodov Akademii nauk SSSR (for Zdanovich, Ramm, Sharikov, Yanutsh, Cherkasov, Alekseyev-Shemyakin, Kol'tsov, Koshechkin, Semenchenko, Uglev, Kuzina).

(Aeronautics in oceanography) (Aerial photogrammetry)

ACCESSION NR: AT4014042

S/2581/63/000/013/0097/0100

AUTHOR: Bushuyev, A. V.

TITLE: Astronomical observations from drifting ice and ways to improve their accuracy

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy n.-i. institut. Problemy\* Arktiki i Antarktiki. Sbornik statey, no. 13, 1963, 97-100

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, arctic astronomy, antarctic astronomy, polar station, drifting observatory, geographic orientation, optical theodolite

ABSTRACT: Astronomical determination of the geographical coordinates of stations on drifting ice should be conducted all year round and with the use of stars other than the Sun. To determine the coordinates of one point, the zenith distances of four or preferably five stars, whose azimuths differ approximately by 90 degrees, should be observed. Since the drift which occurs in 30-40 minutes is noticeable, optical theodolites are the best instruments to use to observe the stars and determine the drift. During the day, the instrument should be oriented to the azimuth of the Sun. The author prepared nomograms of the azimuths of stars having an inclination of less than 30°. These nomograms are used to

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014042

find the azimuth of a star at any angle. Eight of these nomograms (from 20 to 160 degrees) correspond to the formula  $\text{ctg} A = \sin Q \text{ctg} T - \cos Q \text{tg} \zeta \text{cosec } t$ . For angles of 0-20 degrees and 160-180 degrees, the formula is transformed into

$$\text{tg} A = \frac{\text{tg } t}{\sin Q - \text{tg} \zeta \cos Q \sec t}$$

The correction of the zenith distances is made according to the formula

$$dZ = \Delta t \cos Q \sin A$$

These problems can be solved by regular equations but graphic techniques will give the same results more simply. Analysis shows that the accuracy in determining geographical coordinates by this method at high latitudes will equal  $\pm 2-5$  inches, depending on the instruments used, which corresponds to 60-150 m. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy n.-i. institut, Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4014042

SUBMITTED: 16 Feb 62

DATE ACQ: 10Mar64

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SUB CODE: AA, ES

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

YUROVA, L.N.; BUSHUYEV, A.V.

Determining the absolute yield of the gamma lines 74 Kev.  $U^{239}$   
and 87 Kev.  $Th^{233}$ . Atom. energ. 18 no.1:65-67 Ja '65.  
(MIRA 18:2)

BUSHUYEV, A.V.

Round plane-perspective aerial survey camera. Biul.nauch.-tekhn.  
inform. VIMS no.1:100-101 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

BUSHUYEV, A.V.

Plasticity and isostatic equilibrium of an ice cover. Trudy  
AANII 267:105-109 '64 (MIRA 18:1)



L 38897-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6029715

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/001/0060/0061

AUTHOR: Yurova, L. N.; Bushuyev, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gamma spectrometer measurements of Sup 238 U capture-to-fission ratio

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 60-61

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectroscopy, fission product, capture cross section, neutron irradiation, nuclear reactor technology, nuclear reactor/BR-1 nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The capture-to-fission cross section ratio of  $^{238}\text{U}$  may be measured by determining the relative intensities of two lines of the  $\gamma$  spectrum of a neutron-irradiated specimen; one of these lines belongs to an isotope formed by capture, such as  $^{239}\text{U}$  or  $^{239}\text{Np}$ , the other to the fission product  $^{140}\text{La}$ . Evaluation of these data requires knowledge of the absolute yields of these lines, of the probability of formation of  $^{140}\text{La}$ , and of the efficiency of the  $\gamma$  spectroscopy which depends largely on the properties of the detector. Even though all these factors are not known with the desired precision, valuable data were obtained. The ratio may be determined more conveniently by calibrating the specimen before the actual measurement in a thermal flux, assuming that the  $^{140}\text{La}$  is formed only by the fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$ . This method was used in experiments carried out on the BR-1 reactor; an accuracy of 0.5% was reached. The method is considered suitable for determining other reactor parameters, such as the initial breeding ratio, fast-neutron multiplication factor, etc; it may be used for systems ranging from fast assembled to thermal reactors. The authors thank V. V. Golubev for his assistance in carrying out the experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18 / 14Dec64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

UDC: 539.172.4; 539.17.02

Card 1/1014P

0918 0193

S/089/62/013/003/004/007  
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Aksenov, V. A., Brodtkin, E. B., Bushuyev, A. V., Polikarpov, V. I.

TITLE: Cs<sup>139</sup> gamma radiation

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 3, 1962, 271-274

TEXT: No detailed data for the gamma radiation spectrum of Cs<sup>139</sup> being available apart from those of Perkins and King (Nucl. Sci. and Engng. VII, 3, 1958), exact measurements were made, and some new lines discovered. The isotope was separated from the decay products of Kr and X contained in the gas channel of a research reactor by means of an aerosol filter. A scintillation spectrometer was used for studying the  $\gamma$ -spectrum, while NaI(Tl) and CsI(Tl) crystals with ФЭУ-13 (FEU-13) photomultipliers were used as detectors. The pulses from these were fed into a 100-channel pulse-height analyzer. At E = 0.661 Mev (Cs<sup>137</sup>) the energy resolution was 9.5% and the non-linearity 1%. The background produced by the Cs<sup>138</sup> spectrum was measured, giving results in good agreement with the data of Strominger et al. (Rev. Mod. Phys. 30, no. 2, part II, 1958). The Cs<sup>138</sup>  
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Cs<sup>139</sup> gamma radiation

S/089/62/013/003/004/007  
B102/B104

and Cs<sup>139</sup> spectra were then recorded together. Besides the lines already known, namely  $0.63 \pm 0.03$ ;  $1.28 \pm 0.03$  (this being the strongest);  $1.9 \pm 0.08$  and  $3.40 \pm 0.08$  Mev, the following new lines were found:  $0.50 \pm 0.05$ ;  $0.80 \pm 0.05$ ;  $0.90 \pm 0.05$ ;  $1.05 \pm 0.05$ ;  $1.65 \pm 0.10$ ;  $1.90 \pm 0.05$ ;  $2.08 \pm 0.05$  Mev. Spectral investigation at high energies yielded the lines  $3.4$ ,  $4.0 \pm 0.1$  and  $4.25$  Mev.  $E_\gamma = 4.25$  Mev was the highest  $\gamma$ -quantum energy observed. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1962

Card 2/2

YUROVA, I.N.; BUSHUYEV, A.V.

Studying <sup>239</sup>Pu accumulation from U<sup>239</sup>  $\gamma$ -radiation. Atom.  
energ. 16 no.6:527 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7,

AUTHORS: Alkova, E. N.; Bashiyev, A. A.

TITLE: Determination of the absolute yields of the  $\gamma$  rays of the fission products of  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{233}\text{Th}$ , respectively

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, thorium, fissionable material, fission gamma lines, absolute yield

ABSTRACT: Knowledge of the absolute yield is necessary for the determination of some parameters of physical processes occurring in the fission of  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{233}\text{Th}$ . The absolute yields of the  $\gamma$  rays of the fission products of  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{233}\text{Th}$  were determined by the method of the  $\gamma$  ray absorption in a graphite prism. The measurements were taken for the  $\gamma$  rays of the fission products of  $^{235}\text{U}$  and  $^{233}\text{Th}$  simultaneously. The spectra of the gamma rays

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L 26915-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004008

from the irradiated samples were investigated with a scintillation spectrometer with NaI(Tl) crystal and 100-channel pulse-height analyzer. The absolute yields were measured relative to the  $\gamma$  ray lines of  $Au^{198}$ , the absolute yield of which is known with accuracy. The precautions made to minimize errors are briefly mentioned. The values obtained for the absolute yield were  $4.1 \pm 0.1$  and  $2.9 \pm 0.1\%$  for the 74-keV and 87-keV lines of  $^{232}Th$ , respectively. The value for Th is in agreement with the value in the paper by Strominger, Hollander and Seaborg (Rev. Mod. Phys. 29, 2, 1958). "We thank Ye. Yefimov for preparing the samples and E. Zhuravlev for help with the measurements." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 24Jun64

NR REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

OTHER: 003

Card

2/2

I 61474-65 EWT(m)/BWA(h) Feb FM  
ACCESSION NR. AP 10130

UP 0089/65/018 005 005 8 0510

AUTHOR: Yurova, L. N.; Bushuyev, A. V.

TITLE: Determination of the relative rate of fission reactions for  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  isotopes by recording gamma emission from  $^{140}\text{La}$  fission fragment

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 518-519

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, fission cross section, gamma spectrometer, gamma spectrum, scintillation spectrometer, uranium, plutonium, lanthanum

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made to determine the feasibility of using the gamma spectrometer method for measuring the fission reaction rates for  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{239}\text{Pu}$ . The gamma-emission spectrum of  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  fission fragments at 1.6 to 2 Mev, measured with scintillation spectrometer with 40 X 40 mm NaI(Tl) crystal and 100-channel analyzer after five days following target irradiation.

The ratio of fission cross sections for  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  isotopes was determined by measuring the area under the 1.6-Mev photopeaks in the spectra of fission fragments. The data of the  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  fission cross sections are compared with the data of the  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}$  fission cross sections.

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L 61474-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020192

with a gamma-spectrometer and a fission chamber showed that the gamma-spectrometer method is efficient in the cases in which the integral fast neutron flux is  $\sim 10^{14}$  fast neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup>. Experiments with thorium specimens in a fast reactor in a thermal reactor confirmed the method of recording <sup>232</sup>Th and <sup>239</sup>Pu fission rate. Orig. art. has: 1 graph, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: VP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

NA

Card

2/2





SOV/96-59-3-21/21

AUTHOR: Bushuyev, D.M.

TITLE: Literature on Once-Through Boilers (Literatura o  
pryamotochnykh kotlakh)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 94-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a list of about 135 Russian articles and books  
which have been published about once-through boilers  
since 1932.

Card 1/1

USCOMM-DC-60,683

ANGENITSKAYA, R., inzh.; CHUNAKOV, Ye., inzh.; BUSHUYEV, I., inzh.

Simplified rapid method of determining the frost resistance of  
building materials. Stroi. mat. 4 no.12:36-37 D '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Building materials--Testing)

SOV/107-59-2-33/55

6(6)

AUTHOR: Bushuyev, I.

TITLE: A Two-Channel Electromechanical Commutator  
(Dvukhkanal'nyy elektromekhanicheskiy kommutator)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 2, pp 40-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the description of a two-channel commutator, fed by the scanning oscillograph voltage. The channel switching is accomplished during the retrace scanning. In view of the fact that the commutation of the channels takes place during each scanning period, the curves on the screen are not interrupted. Furthermore, the possibility arises of synchronizing currently the frequencies of both channels and the scanning frequency. It is possible in practice to stop the image of two casual audio frequencies by means of exterior synchronization. Polarization relays of

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